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THERMOPLASTIC VULCANIZATE AND ITS METHOD OF PRODUCTION

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Description

The invention relates to a thermoplastic vulcanizate.

Thermoplastic vulcanizates are blends that are comprised of a thermoplastic and a cross-linked elastomer. The process of cross-linking of the elastomer is carried out by dynamic vulcanization. The term "dynamic vulcanization" is understood to relate to a process in which the thermoplastic material, the rubber and the cross-linking system are masticated while the rubber is being cross-linked. Examples of dynamic vulcanization are described in the patents US-A 4,130,535 and US-A 4,311,628. Laid-open patent specification DE-A 26 32 654 describes a blend that is comprised of a thermoplastic polyolefin, an EPDM rubber and any one of the cross-linking systems known from US-A 3,806,558. The rubber is vulcanized to such a degree that that it no longer contains more than about three percent of rubber that can be extracted in cyclohexane at 23°C. GB-A 2 007 683 describes a thermoplastic elastomer containing a thermoplastic, crystalline polyolefin resin and vulcanized EPDM. The rubber is cross-linked in a phenolic resin. The degree of cross-linking so achieved is higher than 97%. Furthermore, WO-A 98/58020 describes a TPE blend based on a thermoplastic olefin, an EPDM

rubber and an ethylene-octene copolymer (EOC). The thermoplastic vulcanizates introduced in said published patent document are produced without plasticizing oils. Moreover, a novel type of cross-linking system is employed. The cross-linking system is comprised of a phenolic resin and an oxide based on Mg, Pb, or Zn. Said system leads in said process to partial cross-linking of the EOC. The drawback with the described TPE is a high degree of swelling of the oil, such swelling being conditioned by the formula. Furthermore, the flowability is deteriorated due to partial cross-linking of the EOC. Moreover, increased raw material costs have to be expected on account of the high polymer content.

It is pointed out in EP-B-0 107 635 that the mixing methods employed until that time for producing the dynamically vulcanized thermoplastic elastomers are not suitable for producing mixtures with good extrusion properties. Described is a single-stage process in which a twin-screw extruder with screws revolving in the same sense of rotation is employed, which, at high shearing rates of > 2000 s-1 and a dwelling time of < 2 minutes permits the production of soft thermoplastic elastomers with good extrusion properties.

The development and production of soft thermoplastic vulcanizates that can be produced at favorable cost is

particularly important for the further advance of TPE materials in the field of application of the classical elastomers. Soft thermoplastic vulcanizate are understood in the following to be materials with a hardness of less than 70 Shore A (said value relates to measurements on extruded flat sections). Since the absorption of oil of the rubber phase is limited, minimum hardness values of about 50 Shore A can be obtained in connection with thermoplastic vulcanizates based on EPDM/PP by adding plasticizer oils (EP-A 0 757 077). Even in said hardness range, the increasing amount of the oil component already leads to a decrease in the mechanical properties as well as to increased fogging values. Also, it may be possible that the oil sweats out on the surface of the molded component. The values specified herein in the following are given only by way of example. Based on 100 parts rubber, a thermoplastic vulcanizate with a hardness of 50 Shore A contains about 150 to 200 parts of oil. In order to keep the technical processing expenditure within economically justifiable limits when the plasticizer oil is mixed in, EPDM rubbers extended with oil are preferably used. Again, however, a drawback is also in this connection the fact that the EPDM-types of rubber extended with oil are expensive in comparison to the non-diluted types of EPDM. Furthermore, types of EPDM extended with oil are available in the market, which are extended with 75 or 100 parts and contain plasticizer oils that comprise aromatics, so that discoloration

occurs during in the course of wheathering. Therefore, the production of bright and soft thermoplastic vulcanizates poses special problems. With the dynamic vulcanizates available in the market on the basis of EPDM/PP, discoloration can be restricted only by means of suitably high expenditure on the raw material side, but is not entirely avoidable.

The addition of styrene block copolymers, which leads to a reduction in the hardness as well, is expensive and, furthermore, reduces the weather stability.

The patent literature cited in the following introduces formulas and process variations that permit the production of thermoplastic vulcanizates. A very soft thermoplastic vulcanizate (< 60 Shore A, preferably < 45 Shore A) is described in EP-A 0 757 077. Said vulcanizate consists of two vulcanized rubbers EPDM and BR, or SBR or CR, and a larger amount of process oil. The vulcanized rubbers are present in the thermoplastic matrix in the form of a finely distributed dispersed phase. A soft thermoplastic vulcanizate with a partially cross-linked rubber phase is introduced in WO-A 97/39059, which preferably consists of a thermoplastic polyethylene (homo- or copolymer), an amorphous polypropylene, and an EPDM- or BR-rubber. The amorphous polypropylene is preferably added only after the rubber has been dynamically

vulcanized.

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Now, as the thermoplastic vulcanizates known until now are afflicted with the drawbacks of higher technical processing expenditure and/or connected with high costs, the invention is based on the problem of developing a more favorably priced, soft thermoplastic vulcanize that exhibits an only minor tendency to discoloration in the course of weathering.

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Said problem is solved according to patent claim 1 by a thermoplastic vulcanize comprised of a composition according to claim 1, whereby useful material parameters are specified in claims 2 to 9.

Furthermore, the problem of the invention consists in producing the thermoplastic vulcanize as defined by the invention without increased expenditure in terms of process technology.

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In said conjunction, claims 10 to 20 contain useful process steps.

The thermoplastic vulcanize and the method for producing it as defined by the invention are now described in the following in greater detail.

According to claim 1, the thermoplastic vulcanizate is comprised of four components (A, B, C, D), notably

- a thermoplastic (A);
- a substantially non-cross-linked polyethylene (B);
- an at least partially vulcanized rubber (C); and
- a plasticizer (D);

as well as the standard ingredients (E) of the blend, whereby the individual groups of materials are now introduced in the following in greater detail.

#### Thermoplastic (A)

It is possible to use any desired thermoplastics such as, for example polystyrene, polyamide, polyester or polypropylene in the form of plastic mixtures, among others. The plastic preferably employed is a polypropylene based on a homopolymer, or on block polymers or copolymers, preferably again in association with high crystallinity.

The component of the thermoplastic amounts to 5 to 20% by weight notably based on the sum of the four components (A, B, C, D).

#### Non-cross-linked polyethylene (B)

The substantially non-cross-linked polyethylene is preferably a VLDPE (= very low density polyethylene) with a

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density of 0.88 to 0.91 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at 20°C and/or a ULDPE (= ultra low density polyethylene) with a density of 0.85 to 0.88 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at 20°C.

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The component of the non-cross-linked polyethylene usefully amounts to from 5 to 25% by weight and from 5 to 15% by weight, respectively, again based on the sum of the four components (A, B, C, D).

#### Vulcanized rubber (C)

Various types of rubber can be employed such as, for example types based on natural rubber (NR), butyl rubber (BR), styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR), nitrile rubber (NBR), or an ethylene-propylene-diene copolymer (EPDM), whereby attention has to be paid to its compatibility with the thermoplastic (A) particularly with respect to the phase inversion.

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The rubber employed is preferably an EPDM rubber. The third monomer may be hexadiene-1,4, dicyclopentadiene, or in particular ethyldene-norbonene.

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The at least partially vulcanized rubber (C) usefully has a degree of cross-linking of > 90%, in particular > 95%. A method for the determination of the degree of cross-linking is described in patent US-A-4,311,628.

The preferred quantitative proportion of the rubber component amounts to from 30 to 50% by weight notably based on the sum of the four components (A, B, C, D).

#### Plasticizer (D)

Any desired suitable plasticizer can be employed for extending the rubber. In particular paraffinic or naphthalic oils are used for extending the EPDM rubber. The plasticizer oil in the present connection is usefully a paraffinic oil with an aromatic component of < 4% by weight notably based on the total mass of the plasticizer. However, particularly a paraffinic plasticizer oil that is free of aromatics is employed.

The quantitative proportion of the plasticizer component preferably amounts to from 25 to 40% by weight or from 25 to 50% by weight, respectively, again based on the sum of the four components (A, B, C, D).

#### Standard ingredients of the blend (E)

An important component is the cross-linking agent or the cross-linking system that additionally contains cross-linking aids (e.g. accelerators). A cross-linking agent or cross-linking system based on a phenolic resin is preferably used, in

particular in association with an accelerator consisting of tin dichloride. In this way, a high degree of cross-linking of the rubber (C) is obtained on the one hand, and the polyethylene (B) is prevented from cross-linking on the other.

Furthermore, in most cases, the standard ingredients of the blend comprise a filler as well as additives, whereby the following additives need to be mentioned by way of example: anti-aging agents, UV-absorbers, dye pigments, flame-retarding agents, fluxing agents and/or auxiliary processing agents.

The standard ingredients of the blend are usefully added in from 0.02 to 0.5 times the amount by weight, notably based on the sum of the four components (A, B, C, D).

Now, the preferred steps of the method for producing the thermoplastic vulcanizate as defined by the invention are described in the following, notably in the form of two variations (u, v):

#### Variation (u)

- The still-unvulcanized rubber (C) and the standard blend ingredients (E) are first admitted into a continuously operating roll or screw extruder without the cross-linking agent or cross-linking system. The non-cross-linked rubber

is present in this connection in a flowable state, preferably in the form of flowable pellets or a granulate.

- The unvulcanized rubber (C) as well as the standard blend ingredients (E) are now melted down and dispersed.
- The plasticizer (D) is subsequently added and admixed with the two charged components (C, E).
- The plasticizer (D) and the standard blend ingredients (E) are preferably added in this process to the unvulcanized rubber (C) within the first third part of the roll or screw extruder.
- The mixture comprising the thermoplastic (A) and the non-cross-linked polyethylene (B) is now added, whereby said mixture is particularly added downstream of the first third part of the roll or screw extruder. Meltdown and dispersion of the components (A, B) occur in this step combined with homogenization of the melt.
- Thereafter, the cross-linking agent or the cross-linking system is added, whereby the dynamic vulcanization of the rubber (C) takes place at high shearing and expansion rates,

which amount to at least 100 s<sup>-1</sup>, in particular 500 to 1500 s<sup>-1</sup>. Furthermore, degassing of the dynamically vulcanized plastic melt, in particular under vacuum, and the subsequent pressure build-up for ejecting the thermoplastic vulcanizate from the mold are associated with the present step of the method. The entire step of the method described above preferably takes place in the second half of the roll or screw extruder.

- Finally, the thermoplastic vulcanizate ejected from the mold is usually granulated following cooling.

#### Variation (v)

According to another variation, the rubber (C) in the still-unvulcanized state is substantially simultaneously mixed with the thermoplastic (A), the non-cross-linked polyethylene (B), the plasticizer (D) and the standard blend ingredients (E) in a roll or screw extruder; however, without the cross-linking agent or cross-linking system. In the present case, too, admixing preferably takes place in the first third part of the roll or screw extruder.

Reference is made to variation (u) with respect to the addition of the cross-linking agent or cross-linking system and

the dynamic vulcanization, as well as in regard to the subsequent steps.

The preparation of the mixture of the four components (A, B, C, D) and of all of the standard blend ingredients (E) of the mixture takes place in a single-stage process irrespective of which of the two variations (u, v) is involved.

The thermoplastic vulcanizate and the method as defined by the invention are described in the following by way of example with the help of experimental data.

A Berstorff twin-screw extruder ZE 25 with a length of 54 D and equipped with screws rotating in the same sense was employed as the test production line. The maximally possible number of revolutions of the screws amounts to 500 min<sup>-1</sup>. The EPDM-pellets (A) and the standard blend ingredients (E) of the mixture including the tin dichloride as the accelerator, however, without the cross-linking agent, are metered into the feed opening of the extruder. After the rubber phase is melted down, the plasticizer (D) is injected and admixed in the first third part of the extruder. The mixture comprised of the polypropylene (A) and the polyethylene (B) is added farther downstream. Following meltdown and homogenization of the plastic melt, the phenolic resin is added. Within the framework

of a technological processing alternative it is possible also at this point to add in a metered manner a cross-linking system which, in the present case, is comprised of the phenolic resin and the tin dichloride. The dynamic vulcanization of the rubber phase, the degassing of the melt and the pressure build-up for ejecting the vulcanizate from the mold take place in the second half of the extruder. The strand of compound is cooled in a water basin and subsequently granulated.

The granulate is dried for 3 hours at 80°C and subsequently processed to test specimens on an injection molding machine.

Table 1 shows a summary of a number of mixing formulas by way of example. Furthermore, table 2 represents a few material data of the reference mixtures and the mixtures as defined by the invention. With respect to the measured Shore hardness values it has to be noted that based on past experience, the hardness values determined on an injection-molded test specimens exceed the values measured on extruded flat sections by 3 to 5 points. Mixture I represents the starting basis of the tests. The mixture extended with 100 parts paraffinic plasticizer oil and without VLDPE has a hardness of 70 Shore A. The reference mixtures II and III were adjusted softer by adding additional paraffinic oil. Because of the high oil component of said mixtures it was necessary to produce said

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mixtures in a two-stage process. The hardness of the reference mixture II extended with 125 parts oil amounts to 65 Shore A, and of the reference mixture III with 150 parts oil comes to 62 Shore A. The mixtures IV and V as defined by the invention were extended with 100 parts oil. In the mixtures IV and V as defined by the invention, VLDPE was substituted for a portion of the polypropylene, as compared to the mixtures I to III. The mixtures IV and V are softer by 10 and, respectively, 13 Shore A versus the mixture I while containing the same proportion of oil. The strength of the mixture V as defined by the invention is comparable to the value of the harder mixture II. In mixture IV, the proportion of the thermoplastic phase was increased from 50 to 60 parts. It was possible in this way to increase the process safety in the production of the thermoplastic vulcanizate without permitting the hardness of the mixture to substantially increase. The hardness of said mixture IV as defined by the invention comes to 10 Shore below the value of the mixture I. The tensile values and the values of deformation under pressure of the mixtures IV and V as defined by the invention are comparable or superior to those obtained with the reference mixtures I to III.

The thermoplastic vulcanize as defined by the invention exhibits a pleasant haptics similar to rubber. The strength values exceed the level of vulcanizates with equal hardness,

excluding thermoplastic vulcanizates extended with oil. By partly substituting non-cross-linked polyethylene (B) for the plasticizer (D) and reducing at the same time the polypropylene component (A), it is possible to produce also soft thermoplastic vulcanizates at favorable cost in a single-stage process, using a roll or screw extruder system. Particularly owing to the use of a non-extended, flowable EPDM, again in particular in connection with a plasticizer oil that is free of aromatics, it is possible to produce soft and bright, weather-resistant thermoplastic vulcanizates.

Furthermore, the tests carried out have shown that the novel type of thermoplastic vulcanizate offers substantial benefits with respect to process safety as well.

The morphological conversion from the phase-phase morphology (non-cross-linked rubber - thermoplastic resin) into the morphology of the particle matrix (vulcanized rubber - thermoplastic resin) is determined in the course of the dynamic vulcanization by the viscosity ratio and the mass ratio of the rubber phase to the thermoplastic phase. Especially in connection with the soft thermoplastic vulcanizates, the morphological conversion during the dynamic vulcanization becomes increasingly more difficult because of the low proportion of the thermoplastic component. By adding

polyethylene (B) and reducing at the same time the polypropylene component (A), it is possible to produce a softer thermoplastic vulcanizate while the process safety remains constantly high. As the polyethylene (B) is present in a substantially non-cross-linked state, the thermoplastic vulcanizate as defined by the invention exhibits good flowability.

Table 1

FORMULA	I pbw	II pbw	III pbw	IV pbw	%	V pbw	%
A Polypropylene	50	50	50	35	13.46	30	12
B VLDPE	-	-	-	25	9.62	20	8
C EPDM rubber	100	100	100	100	38.46	100	40
D Plasticizer	100	125	150	100	38.46	100	40
E Fillers and additives	36	36	36	36		36	
Tin chloride	1	1	1	1		1	
Phenolic resin	6	6	6	6		6	
Sum	293	318	343	303		293	

Pbw = parts by weight

% = percent by weight

Raw materials used:

EPDM rubbers : Royalene IM 7100 / Buna EPG 6470C

Polypropylene: Eltex P HF 100 / Moplen Q 30 P

VLDPE : Clearflex MQFO / Clearflex MPDO

Plasticizer : Tudalen 9246/ Enerpar M 1930

Filler : Barytmehl N 903 / Polestar 200 R

Additives : Irganox 1010 / Irganox 1135 / Tinuvin 770 /  
Chemasorb 944

Phenolic resin: SP 1045

Table 2:

Characteristics of mixtures I to V

Formula No.	I	II	III	IV	V
Hardness Shore A [Skt]	70	65	62	60	57
Tear resistance [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	4.3	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.2
Elongation at rupture [%]	233	229	209	180	196
DVR (25%/22h/RT) [%]	21	22	21	19	16
DVR (25%/22h/70°) [%]	33	34	35	37	31
DVR (25%/22h/100°C) [%]	44	41	44	40	33
ZVR (25%/22h/RT) [%]	-	23	22	22	18